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62,79  
24th Annual Catalog

GEO. H. WHITTING



NURSERIES

Yankton  
So. Dakota

SPRING OF 1908



## SENDING ORDERS.

Please use order sheet which you find in this book, carefully filling out all blank spaces at top, giving shipping directions and write your name and address **very plainly**. Care in this way saves lots of trouble and annoyance both to yourself and us.

**Free**—We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders.

**Packing**—Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed, and we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the all-important step. Trees poorly packed are often worse than valueless when they reach the planter. Our stock is all packed under cover. Our packing sheds are reached from the storage cellars without going outside.

**No Substituting**—We send you the variety of tree or plant you order, or return your money, unless you advise otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of the one you order.

**Shipping Location**—Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & North-Western and the Great Northern Railways, and we have the American, the United States and the Great Northern Express Companies at this point.

**Important**—Address all letters to Whiting's Nurseries or Geo. H. Whiting. Make all drafts and money orders payable to Geo. H. Whiting. Remember, we cannot accept private checks without allowance is made for cost of exchange.

**Remember**—That prices listed herein are for the quantities specified. That is, less than the amount quoted will be charged at the next higher rate.

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## NO CREDIT.

Do not ask us to give you credit. We have found by long experience that a Catalogue trade cannot be successfully conducted in any other way than for cash before shipment of goods. I have adopted the cash system and must use everyone alike, no matter whether you are worth 1 cent or \$1,000,000.

**Discounts**—On all cash orders amounting to \$10, we allow a discount of 1 per cent., or 10 cents; on \$20, 2 per cent., or 40 cents; on \$30, 3 per cent., or 90 cents; on \$40, 4 per cent., or \$1.60; on \$50, 5 per cent., or \$2.50; on \$60, 6 per cent., or \$3.60; on \$70, 7 per cent., or \$4.90; on \$80, 8 per cent., or \$6.40; on \$90, 9 per cent., or \$8.10; on \$100, 10 per cent., or \$10; that is \$100 worth of stock at Catalogue prices will cost you only \$90 if cash accompanies the order. This is well worth looking after, and makes prices very low for strictly first-class stock.

Notice our complete general stock all through the list, and especially shade trees, all sizes transplanted evergreens and hardy ornamental shrubs.





# ORDER SHEET

Date.....

**Freight**  
Please forward by **Express** the following order to  
**Mail**

Name .....

Post Office .....

County..... State.....

Is there an Agent at your Station..... Ship to Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Enclosed find Remittance in (Draft, Cash, Ex. Order, Stamps) to the amount of \$.....

**VERY IMPORTANT**—Always write your Name and Address very plainly; by so doing you will save much trouble and the possibility of delay and mistakes in filling your order. I will not be responsible for money lost if sent in an ordinary letter. I can not accept private checks unless allowance is made to cover exchange. 1 or 2-cent stamps accepted in sums of \$2.00 or less.

No. or Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Size or Age	Price

No. or Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Size or Age	Price
		Amount Brought Forward	

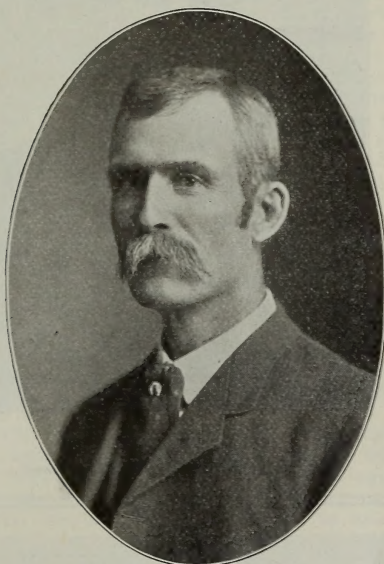
Be sure to address your orders **PLAINLY** to  
**Geo. H. Whiting's Nurseries, Yankton, South Dakota.**  
 (OVER)





# INTRODUCTORY

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GEO. H. WHITING,  
Proprietor Whiting Nurseries.

**I**N preparing this, my 24th Annual Catalog, I desire to extend my greetings and sincere thanks to all of my past customers who have helped me by their patronage to build up the very largest business of its kind in the Dakotas, and I hope that I may be privileged to serve you again the coming season as well as many of your neighbors who are in need of my goods. I can assure you that my stock is larger and more complete than in any previous year, and that my facilities for handling are much better than ever before. The past season was a very wet one in the West, and many fields were too wet to give best results, but the character of my soil is such that it will stand well the extremes of both wet and dry seasons. Consequently, my stock this year is fine. My facilities for packing and handling orders have been greatly improved since last season, so that I feel that I can safely promise you very prompt and satisfactory service.

My 143 acres at Yankton of as fine nursery land as exists in America is now pretty thoroughly occupied in growing hardy northwestern nursery stock and fruits, and my Bayfield, Wis., branch of 1,023 acres, under the efficient management of L. S. Carver, shows a marked improvement. We have 17 acres of Apple, Plum and Cherry orchards planted there now, and expect to plant about as much more the coming season, and we are also confidently expecting considerable fruit the coming summer and fall, and in clearing this land we are



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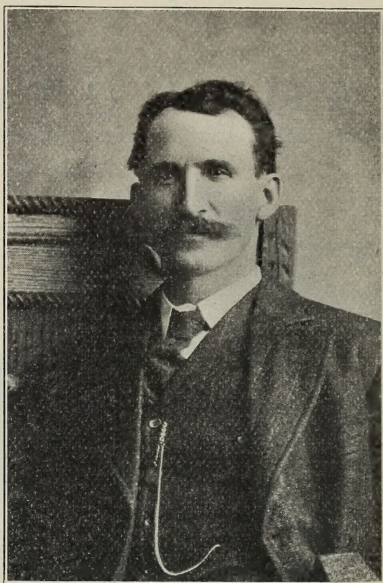
GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

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getting quite a quantity of wood, posts, railroad ties and hard and soft wood lumber, so that I am prepared to make prices on these to intending purchasers.

With best wishes to all, I am, at your service,

GEO. H. WHITING,  
Proprietor Whiting Nurseries, Yankton, S. D.



L. S. CARVER. Bayfield, Wis.  
Manager Bayfield Branch of Whiting Nursery.



The above represents diploma or award conferred upon me for fruits exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904.

## GENERAL REMARKS.



OUR shipping season usually begins about March 15th, or as soon as the weather is warm enough so that there will be no danger of freezing in transit. We have stock enough in our storage cellar, so that we can fill most orders at any time that the weather will permit of safe shipment, except such stock as evergreens, strawberry plants, some of the bulbs, and the very large sized shade trees that cannot be easily stored.

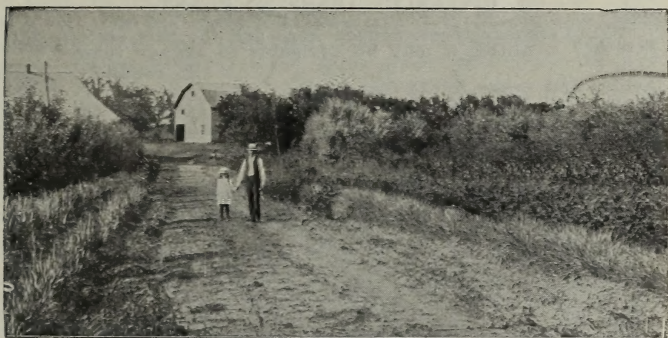
It is desired that you read this Catalog over carefully, and get what information you can, but if there is anything else you wish to know in our line, write us, and we will try to inform you, and will take pleasure in doing you all the good we can.

If you want anything in our line that you do not find listed here, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; in short, we can supply trees from the smallest, tiniest seedling to almost the size of a saw-log, and will be pleased to figure with you on your needs, large or small. Will give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to carload lots.

In sending orders for stock, buyers are responsible for their own selections as to hardiness and adaptability of stock for their locality, as I do not recommend all varieties that I have listed to be adapted to **all** parts of South Dakota. I will not be responsible, except in such cases as I especially recommend certain varieties over my signature. It is mutually agreed that my goods are sold **only** under these conditions.

I have complied with the new nursery law, and have taken out a permit, and bond for \$5,000.00 has been filed with the State Board of Agriculture.

**Varieties**—Our list of varieties, while not large, we believe to be wholly comprised of valuable sorts for the Northwest. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section, write us. With our experience of twenty-eight years in the Dakotas, we can surely assist you in making up your list of varieties.



### HINTS ON HANDLING, PLANTING AND CARE.

**Care When Received**—When trees or plants are received from the nursery, give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but plant at once or bury the roots in cool, moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time, you can make a success instead of a failure.

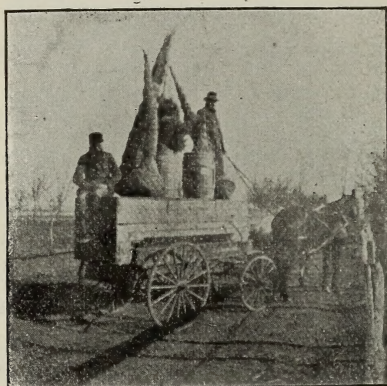
**Planting**—First, see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. See that all roots are cut off smoothly



at the ends where they are bruised or mutilated, and shorten in the branches, and reduce the amount of top to compare with the loss of roots, usually one-fourth to one-half, cutting mostly from the side branches so as to injure the main leader as little as possible. Now, see that the fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots, and firmly packed so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by every breeze that passes.

The roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are **firmly embedded** in the soil; there is nothing better than good, rich, mellow soil next to the roots. If mulch or litter is to be used, let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots.

**After Care**—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree (for a good distance) is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering, as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.



Remember that thorough cultivation is important in a dry climate. In fact, it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation? If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant." It will not pay you, nor will it pay us to sell to you; but we do love to sell to the careful, thorough planter.

#### DISTANCES APART TO PLANT.

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

	No. required per acre
Apples and Crabs, 16x24 feet apart.....	114
Cherry and Plum, 12x20 feet apart.....	182
Currants and Gooseberries, 4x8 feet apart.....	1,360
Raspberries, about 3x8 feet apart.....	1,810
Blackberries and Dewberries, 3x8 feet apart.....	1,810
Strawberries, 1x4 feet apart.....	10,888
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart.....	5,444
Pie-plant, 4x8 feet apart.....	1,360
Decidious trees or Evergreens for shelter belts, 4x12 feet.	940

#### NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Feet Apart	No. Trees	Feet Apart	No. Trees
1½x3.....	9,680	10x12.....	363
2½x4.....	7,260	11x11.....	302
3 x3.....	4,840	15x15.....	193
3 x4.....	3,630	15x18.....	161
4 x4.....	2,722	16x16.....	170
3 x5.....	2,904	16x18.....	151
3 x6.....	2,420	18x19.....	127
4 x5.....	2,160	15x20.....	145
4 x6.....	1,815	16x20.....	136
5 x5.....	1,042	20x20.....	108
6 x6.....	1,210	20x25.....	87
6 x8.....	905	25x25.....	69
8 x8.....	680	25x30.....	58
10 x10.....	435	30x30.....	49

**Rule**—Multiply the distance between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre (43,560), and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



## FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

### APPLES.

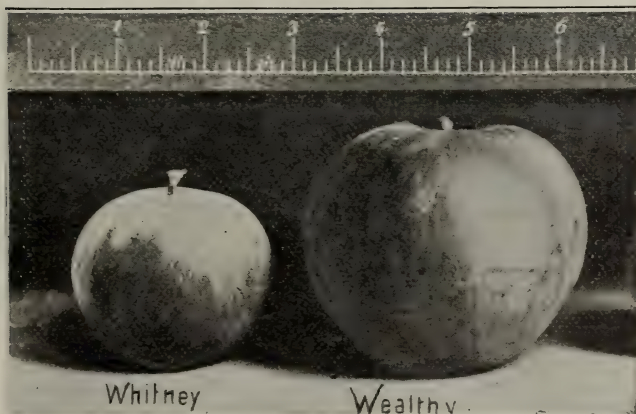


**Location of Orchards**—While the higher elevations are considered best on account of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas we must **guard against drouth**. We must plant on land not too dry with northerly slopes and south wind-breaks, if practicable; then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty. Give the trees the full supply by cultivation or mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow, and then mulch lightly around the tree at the beginning of the winter, continuing again with the cultivation the following summer. Repeat this for three or four years, when cultivation should cease.

**Wind-Breaks**—It is not best to have too dense a wind-break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind-break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. Remember, the roots extend as far as the height of the tree or farther.

**Form for Tree**—There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed trees. The high-headed tree is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is, also, more subject to be toppled over by the wind and to get sun-scalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think that the low-headed tree is the better and longer-lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet) to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older, as some suppose. That is, a tree that has limbs two feet from the ground when planted, these same limbs will never be any higher.

Do not let the tree throw up water-sprouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. We usually trim our nursery trees to a pretty good height, as it is



hard to make a high-headed tree out of a low one without cutting large limbs (which is injurious), but it is very easy to get the head lower by allowing them to start new limbs lower down, which they will readily do. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while the limbs are small.

**Distances Apart**—I would plant apple trees 15 to 16 feet apart in the row, with the rows 20 to 24 feet apart, and always give apple trees thorough and frequent cultivation when trees are young, keeping down all weeds, and keep surface soil loose and mellow, at least, until they come to the bearing size.

**How Our Apple Trees Are Made**—We make the piece-root graft, which is made with a 5 to 6-inch scion and a 2 to 3-inch root. We believe this to be the best tree that has yet been made and tested for the severe climate of the Northwest. By using a short root and a long scion in making the graft, and then planting them deep, we induce them to start roots from the scion, and thus usually after the second year the tree is practically on its own root, and if the scion is of a hardy variety, you have a hardy tree, which would not be the case if you had a tree that had been budded or grafted above ground on a tender seedling. Apple seedlings are always of doubtful hardness, therefore a budded tree cannot be relied upon.

It is being recommended by our Government Experiment Stations that we bud upon "Pyrus Baccatta," or other hardy crab stocks. While we have hopes that this is going to give us something of real value for the far North, we must admit that it is yet in the experimental stage. We have a stock of these trees, which are listed on a succeeding page.

## **SUMMER APPLES.**

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round, and when fully ripe pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season, August 1st to 15th.

**DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG**—Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy; very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine, strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens middle of August, and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown, which prolongs its season considerably.

**CHARLAMOFF (Russian)**—In color of fruit resembles the Oldenberg, but oblong in form, of good size and quality; season a little later than Oldenberg, and the tree about as hardy.

## **FALL APPLES.**

**WEALTHY**—A seedling originated in Minnesota; very hardy; an abundant and early bearer; fruit large, dark crimson; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; good quality. Tree a fine upright grower, both in the nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

**HIBERNAL (Russian)**—Without doubt the hardiest of the well-tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, October.

**IOWA BLUSH**—Medium in size; roundish, conical; whitish yellow, with delicate pink cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season, November to January. 3 to 4 ft. size not in stock.

**ANISEM (Russian)**—Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer, of medium size, fine flavored, red and yellow fruit. Season, late fall or early winter. 3 to 4 ft. size not in stock.

**PATTEN'S GREENING**—Originated by C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa, from seed of the Duchess. Not quite so hardy as the Duchess with me; fruit about the same size and shape, but greenish color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is rather crooked in nursery, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, October to December.

## **WINTER APPLES.**

**BEN DAVIS**—A tree highly esteemed in the West. Fruit conically shaped, striped, and of fair quality, juicy, sub-acid;

very productive; quite hardy here, but should not be planted much farther North. Season, December to February.

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good-growing tree in the nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish-yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy, but will not probably succeed as far North as the Wealthy; very promising.

**WALBRIDGE**—A vigorous, upright grower; not quite hardy here; fruit medium size, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow, with a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Season, April to June.

**MALINDA**—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower; fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped; color greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first-class, and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.



## HYBRID OR CRAB APPLES.

**WHITNEY NO. 20**—A beautiful, upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical in shape, very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious eating apple, and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August, and is a poor keeper.

**MARTHA**—A seedling from Duchess; a rapid stiff pyramidal grower, a tardy bearer, fruit very beautiful, medium size, glossy yellow shaded with bright red, mild, tart, excellent. Season, October to November.

**SOULARD**—Tree quite hardy, and a good, sturdy grower, of the wild crab type. Fruit yellowish-green, hardly as large as the Whitney, but flattened in shape, and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive, and will keep all winter.

**VIRGINIA**—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower; it will probably stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit medium size and almost completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.

### Prices Apple and Crab Trees—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00
1 to 1½ in. caliper....	.40	1.75	3.25	12.00	23.00

### Duchess, Hibernial and Patten's Greening Budded on Pyrus Baccata Stocks—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
5 to 7 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....

On five trees we will not supply more than 2 varieties at the 5 rate; on ten trees not more than 4 varieties at 10 rates; on 100 trees not more than 10 varieties at the 100 rate.

**Note**—We have only a limited number of the large trees (1 inch caliper and up) listed above, but will sell at the listed



price until sold out. These trees are a bargain for near-by planters. We have a few in larger sizes. Ask for prices. As noted above, in some varieties, we have no 3 to 4 ft. trees in stock.

If anything else is wanted in the line of apple trees, write us. We have in stock a number of varieties and sizes not listed here, which we can supply in small quantities.

## PEARS.

**KIEFFER**—Tree a vigorous grower; seldom blights. Fruit of large size, rich color and fine flavor. Season, October. Not hardy enough, except in extreme south part of state in favorable localities.

**BARTLETT**—Fruit large, juicy, high flavored; ripens latter part of August and first part of September. Tree not quite so hardy as Kieffer.

### Prices Pears—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....

## PLUMS.



Since the test winter of 1898 and 1899 there has been a general demand for plum trees on hardy native roots. There is a general tendency, of course, for these native roots to throw up sprouts that are troublesome, if neglected; but if they are kept down when small there is little expense, and they are decidedly preferable to foreign roots, that are liable to kill out the first hard winter.

For a plum orchard for this section and farther north, I would plant the American varieties on native roots, which are perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas or Minnesota. Would choose a rather moist, rich soil, planting the rows 16 feet apart, with the trees 8 to 10 feet apart in the row, rows running north and south, or.

better still, approximately, northeast and southwest. Give clean culture, right along, even after trees come into bearing. A light mulch around the tree at the beginning of winter will be very beneficial; just enough so that it can be readily cultivated in the following summer.

I list only the native sorts. It will not pay to try to do much with the European and Japan varieties here, as they are not well adapted to our climate, and the quality is not so good as the natives.

I have also a good stock of most of the varieties listed herein, on peach roots. These are desirable here and farther south, if non-sprouters are insisted upon; but they will not be safe much north of this. Please state if you desire peach root trees.

**DE SOTO**—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned is liable to overbear, making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.

**FOREST GARDEN**—A strong-growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy; fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, mottled red and yellow; rich and sweet; a very popular and well-known variety. Ripens early in August.

**WOLF**—Tree is a very good grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches or more in diameter; a perfect free-stone. The pit being small, clean and white, and the flavor a sharp, sprightly pleasant acid, making it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort, and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.



**MINER**—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, deep red and of good quality; a valuable variety to raise in the south part of the state, but it cannot be recommended for northern sections, for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer, and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September, which makes it very desirable, for coming after other varieties are all out of the market, it finds ready sale at a good price.

**CHENEY**—Tree a strong and very upright grower; holds its load of fruit up well, but fruit drops early in season after ripening, and is a very poor keeper, but is very large and showy; good to eat from hand, but quality only moderate for cooking. Skin peels off readily, making it fine for dessert; good for home use and near market. None of the 3 to 4 ft. size in stock.

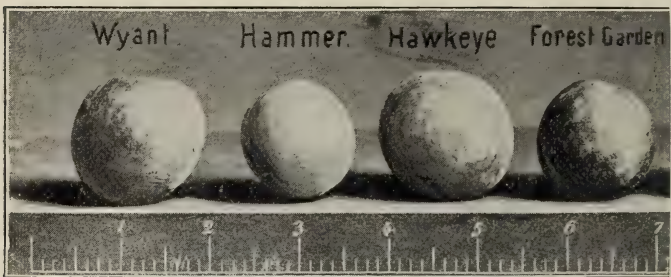
**WYANT**—This is naturally a very low-growing, stocky, strong-limbed tree, and stands up excellently under its load of fruit; a very heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size, and good quality, but somewhat irregular in shape and size; the color is dull red and yellow, so that it lacks in appearance to make it an attractive market variety. Season, about the same as Wolf.

**NEW ULM**—A low-growing, spreading tree. Fruit large and of excellent quality for eating from hand; very sweet. Season, medium. We have nothing but the 4 to 5 and 5 to 7 ft. sizes in stock.

**ODEGAARD**—Tree a strong upright grower and hardy; fruit large, long, convex on one side, "half-moon" shaped. Quality only fair, and with me a poor keeper, and drops badly from tree. Not profitable here, but in some localities is very satisfactory. Nothing larger than 4 to 5 ft. trees in stock.

**HAMMER**—A good grower and perfectly hardy. Fruit medium size and excellent quality; color red and yellow, quite attractive; very prolific. Season, late.

**SURPRISE**—A strong-growing tree of the Miner family, but much hardier than Miner. Fruit large and red, excellent for dessert and market; flesh rich and sugary, a delicious flavor; very prolific and very promising for the Northwest.



Prices Native Plums—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$ 9.50	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.60	3.00	12.50	24.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.40	1.85	3.50	15.00	28.00
1 to 1¼ inch caliper..	.60	2.50	4.50	18.00	35.00

We have only a limited number of 1-inch caliper size, but these prices are good until sold out.

NATIVE PLUM SEEDLINGS.

I have a nice lot of seedlings grown from pits of the named varieties, which are liable to produce fruit of fair quality, but, of course, cannot be depended upon like the budded and grafted trees. These trees, however, will be desirable for hedges and low shelter belts.

Prices Seedling Plums—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.12	.50	.75	2.25	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.15	.60	.90	3.00	5.50

CHERRIES.

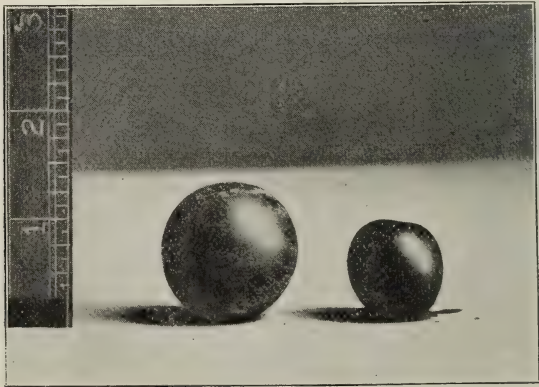
Cherries are doing quite well throughout the West on the high lands, and bid fair to become a profitable crop to grow here. They seem to thrive best on a rather well-drained soil. They will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

**EARLY RICHMOND**—An early, red, acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.

**LARGE MONTMORENCY**—A large cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.

**WRAGG**—This is a very good late variety. Fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer, and very profitable.

Cherries—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	14.00	26.00
4½ to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	17.00	32.00



DE SOTO. COMPASS.  
Showing Comparative Size.



**COMPASS**—This originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a strong grower and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter, and is as much a Plum as it is a Cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American Plum and Early Richmond pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollenized; should be planted near other Plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

Compass—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
5 to 7 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	....	....

**SAND CHERRY (*Prunus Pumilla*)**—A native, of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit about the size of Early Richmond; color dark brown to black; somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well. Very early and abundant bearer; can be planted about as close as currants. Very desirable in the Northwest where better Cherries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August, after other Cherries are gone.

Sand Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.80	1.50	6.50	....

**CHOKE CHERRY (*Prunus Virginiana*)**—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit, although rather small and astringent, is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

Choke Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	6.00	....

## BUFFALO BERRY.

**BUFFALO BERRY (*Sheperdia Argentina*)**—A native shrub or tree, sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more; perfectly hardy anywhere; bears abundantly if properly fertilized; should be planted in groups containing both pistillates and staminate-fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch Currants; quite tart and juicy, and makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamenta' shrub, and is also quite useful for hedges.

I am now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired. The female **only** bears the fruit; the male is of no account, except as a polenizer. Unless otherwise ordered, we put in 3 female plants to each male plant.

Buffalo Berry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$ 3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	11.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....

**DWARF JUNE BERRY (*Suscutan* or *Sugar-berry*)**—The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the Currant, the bushes grow some larger. The blossoms are quite large, and composed of fine white petals. A fine ornamental plant.

June Berry	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
.....	\$0.25	\$1.10	\$2.00	....	....

## GRAPES.



Plant in rows 8 to 12 feet apart and 6 feet apart in row, on good, well-drained soil; cultivate clean, and the second spring after planting set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart along the rows. On these stretch 3 or 4 smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes, cut to a length of four feet (remove all other canes), and tie these two loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to three or four buds, and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four years. Prune in fall,

and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinched off during summer.

**CONCORD**—A vigorous, hardy vine; berries large and black; skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripens early in September; the leading market variety.

**BETA**—This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardiness it appears to be equal to the native wild variety, therefore making it very valuable for the far north, where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium; berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. It is planted extensively as a market sort.

**MARTHA**—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish-white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a very little pulp; juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive; ripens with Concord.

**JANESVILLE**—A very hardy variety; it has borne right along with me without any winter protection. Bunch short, close and compact; berry medium size, black; quality fair when fully ripe; very productive.

**WORDEN**—Black. Very vigorous, hardy and productive; excellent quality; ripens 10 days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Concord, 1 year.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.75	\$3.00
Concord, 2 years.....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Beta, 2 years.....	.30	1.25	2.50	...	...
Other varieties, 1 year	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Other varieties, 2 years	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00

## CURRANTS.

Plow deep, and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, giving good, clean culture, and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally, and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers.

The Currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears dust with hellebore.

**RED DUTCH**—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer, and does well anywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

**VICTORIA**—Large; red; late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with me annually. It is a strong, stocky grower: has heavy foliage, which protects the fruit from the sun.

**NORTH STAR**—A very productive red variety. Bunches large; berries large, sweet and rich; a good market variety, and excellent for jelly; a strong, vigorous grower.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC**—Largest berry of all; fine flavored; attractive red color; straggling growth; branches break very easily; not long-lived here.

**WHITE GRAPE**—So far has proven the best bearer I have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large-sized fruit. Good grower.

**BLACK NAPLES**—A very rank strong grower, and very productive; fruit large, black and of a musky flavor; adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

**CRANDALL**—A seedling of the Missouri River wild currant, which it resembles very much, but it is much larger, and much more prolific than the common wild strain.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Currants, 1 y'r, No. 1..	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$2.00	\$3.50
Currants, 2 y'rs, No. 1.	.15	.70	1.00	3.00	5.00

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for Currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown, and should be planted by everyone.

**HOUGHTON**—A medium-sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; hardy nearly everywhere.

**CHAMPION**—A fine, vigorous grower; very productive and free from mildew; fruit larger than Houghton and of a greenish color; very promising.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Gooseberries, 1 year,					
No. 1 .....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.40	\$4.00	\$ 7.50
Gooseberries, 2 years,					
No. 1 .....	.25	1.10	2.00	5.50	10.00

## RASPBERRIES.



Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 3 feet apart in rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall; although this cover may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed. Raspberries here do better if shaded slightly.

**TURNER**—Red; vigorous grower; early; fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy; one of the best known varieties, and correspondingly desirable; a reliable annual bearer; best home berry we have.

**LOUDEN**—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich, dark crimson color, of good quality, marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best, and will remain on the bushes the longest of any variety.

**OHIO**—Hardy, and claimed to be the best producer among the blackcaps; medium size, fine flavor and a strong grower.

**GREGG**—The largest of the blackcaps; good quality; not quite so hardy as others named; should have winter protection to make it at all profitable in this vicinity.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Raspberries ..	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$11.00

## BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries are of but little value in this locality, and are seldom very productive, but the last two summers we had enormous crops of luscious fruit, so we are inclined to take new courage. They may do better in the future when our atmosphere becomes less arid. They should be in sheltered locations.

They are very profitable, however, where they thrive, especially near the Great Lakes, or other large bodies of water in a humid atmosphere.

**ANCIENT BRITTON**—One of the best of the hardy varieties; vigorous grower; berries of good size and fine quality; a good market berry; very prolific.

**STONE'S HARDY**—One of the lowest growing Blackberries, very hardy and productive.

**SNYDER**—Very hardy, productive and well known; a desirable variety for the Northwest.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Blackberries .....	\$0.40	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$15.00



## DEWBERRIES.

The Dewberry is similar to the Blackberry, but being of a trailing habit, is more easily protected during the winter. We have the Lucretia, which is one of the best varieties, being a good-sized berry, hardy and productive.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
Lucretia .....	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50



Weeding Small Plants.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with plants 1 foot apart in the row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground; but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by the rain; if you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seeds, which are so numerous in straw.



Staminate.



Pistillate.



Right Way to Plant.



Wrong Way to Plant.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. Please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant at least two rows of pistillates to one of staminate, as they are more productive, if properly fertilized.

**CRESCENT (Pistillate)**—One of the most productive sorts; good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere, if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.

**WARFIELD No. 2 (Pistillate)**—Plant a very vigorous grower; endures drouth well; blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and a good shipper; a deep, showy red.

**BRANDYWINE (Staminate)**—Season medium to late. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiterers, and a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout, and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

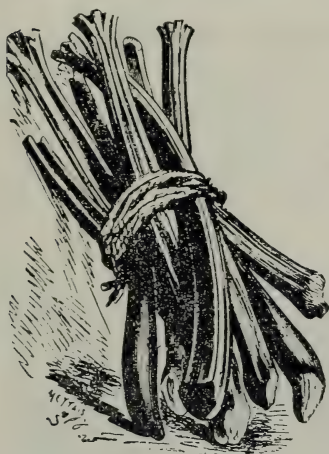
**SENATOR DUNLAP (Staminate)**—It is equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness, and is sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. It is good either for home or for market. The plant is very tough, hardy and an exceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions; one of the most popular sorts to-day. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you. We sometimes think it would be as well if the farmer had only this one sort.

**BEDERWOOD (Staminate)**—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruiterers of its season; berries crimson, moderately firm, high quality; a splendid pollenizer; valuable for home use or near market.

**HANSEN'S SEEDLINGS, No. 1 and No. 2**—These were produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Brookings, S. D., and give promise of being valuable for the busy farmer in the extreme Northwest in trying localities. While the fruit is quite small, the quality is excellent, being similar to the native wild berry; they will stand severe winters without any covering. I offer them at same price as other sorts.

All plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering, please govern yourself accordingly, and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge the ten rate when we have to break bunches.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Strawberries ...	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.00



## RHUBARB, OR PIE-PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in row, in rich, deeply-plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer place it on top of the soil, and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial, and saves cultivation.

**MAMMOTH**—A very large, early desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Large two-year roots.	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.00
No. 1, one-year roots.	.10	.40	.75	2.50	4.00

## ASPARAGUS.

This is very easily raised, and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 by 4 feet apart, in deep, rich soil, and give good, heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Manure the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring; continue the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer, and make a winter protection for the bed.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—This is a well-known valuable garden and market sort; a strong grower and very productive; the leading market sort.

	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Plants, 1 year, strong.	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.75	\$4.50
Plants, 2 years, strong.	.30	.75	1.25	3.50	6.50



## SENDING STOCK BY MAIL.

We are better than ever prepared to send stock by mail, and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the convenience of the Rural Free Delivery. While we do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, there are many small articles which handle all right, some of which I will name here as follows: Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, 1 year, weight about 2 ounces each; Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries, perhaps  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces each; Strawberry plants, about 2 pounds per 100; Asparagus plants, 1 year about  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce, 2 years  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce each; Forest seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, approximately 1 pound per 100; 12 to 18 inches, about 2 pounds per 100 trees; cuttings about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per 100; small Evergreens, say 4 to 8 inches, about 2 pounds per 100; Shrubs, ordinarily about  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound each; Roses, a little higher; Paeonies, Bleeding Heart and Golden Glow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound; Tiger Lillies. Iris, etc., about 1 ounce each. The weights given are only approximate, and the weight of packing material, which will be about half as much more, must be added. Postal rates on this class of goods is 1 cent for each two ounces, or 8 cents per pound.

In remitting always be sure to send enough to cover cost of postage; if you send too much, we will return balance. No stock can be sent by mail unless it is fully prepaid.

## ANYTHING ELSE WANTED.

Should you desire anything in the line of trees, shrubs, etc., write us about it; perhaps we have it, as we have very many varieties not listed in this little Catalog. We do not list anything except such as we have a general stock of, and are liable to have a supply pretty well through the planting season. It is desired to be able to fill all mail orders that come as nearly as possible as the purchaser requests.



Block of 2 Year Old Ash Seedlings.

## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

A great many sell forest seedlings classing them as one year old or two years old, without stating the size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a 1-year old seedling might be anywhere from 1 inch up to 24 inches high, and a 2-year old anywhere from 4 inches up to 6 feet or more in height. The trees I list here are all nursery grown, with the exception of the cottonwood and willow, which are mostly river pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the smaller sizes under 2 to 3 feet are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the 100 rate.

### FOREST SEEDLINGS.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Green Ash, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Green Ash, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.60	3.00
Green Ash, 18 to 24 inches.....	.60	2.75	5.00
Green Ash, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	3.50	6.50
Green Ash, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	12.00	20.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.25
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.50
Box Elder, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Box Elder, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	12.00	22.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Cottonwood, 18 to 30 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	5.00	8.00
Catalpa, Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....	.40	1.50	2.50
Catalpa, Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.00	3.50
Catalpa, Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	.90	3.50	6.00
Diamond Willow, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00
Diamond Willow, 18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00
Diamond Willow, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Diamond Willow, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	6.00	10.00
White Elm, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
White Elm, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	3.50	6.50
White Elm, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....
Hackberry, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	.....	.....
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	.....	.....
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.00
Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.25	7.50
Wild Black Cherry, 6 to 12 inches....	.40	1.50	2.75
Wild Black Cherry, 12 to 18 inches....	.50	2.25	4.00
Wild Black Cherry, 18 to 24 inches....	.90	3.50	6.00
Wild Black Cherry, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.00	9.00
Wild Black Cherry, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	13.00	25.00
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	.....	.....

### SEEDLINGS FOR HEDGES, ETC.

English Buckthorn, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$2.50	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 12 to 18 inches....	5.00	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 18 to 24 inches....	7.50	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 2 to 3 feet.....	10.00	.....	.....
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	.60	\$2.50	\$5.00
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.00	7.00
Honey Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.75	.....	.....
Honey Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	.....	.....
Black Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Black Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	6.00	10.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	.....	.....
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches....	.75	3.00	5.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches....	1.25	5.00	9.00
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....
Russian Olive, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	4.50	.....
Russian Olive, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	.....	.....
Russian Olive, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	.....	.....
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.50	.....	.....
Siberian Pea Tree, 18 to 24 inches....	3.00	.....	.....

The Russian Artemesia and Tamarix Amurensis are also suitable for hedges. For these, see cuttings below. For Evergreen hedgings, see Red Cedar and the Spruces in the Evergreen Department. The Lilacs, Bush Honeysuckles and Barberry are also fine for hedging. See ornamental shrubs.



CUTTINGS.

Cuttings will be cut about 8 or 9 inches in length, and tied into bundles of 100 each with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted; but if over 9 inches, we will charge extra according to length desired. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready for planting.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Cottonwood . . . . .	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25
Balm of Gilead . . . . .	.40	1.50	2.50
White Willow . . . . .	.25	.85	1.50
Golden Willow (common) . . . . .	.25	1.00	1.50
Golden Willow (Russian) . . . . .	.30	1.00	1.75
L. L. Willow . . . . .	.25	1.00	1.75
Diamond Willow . . . . .	.25	1.00	1.50
Ural Willow (for tying) . . . . .	.40	1.50	2.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow . . . . .	.60	....	....
Therlow Weeping Willow . . . . .	.60	....	....
Norway Poplar . . . . .	.50	2.50	4.00
Carolina Poplar . . . . .	.35	1.50	2.50
Tamarix Amurensis . . . . .	.60	2.50	4.70
Russian Artemesia . . . . .	.40	1.50	2.50

Special prices given on larger quantities than listed.

The Russian Artemesia makes an excellent low wind-break for quick effect. That is, to plant along beside of or between rows of trees for a sort of under-growth. It does not grow to a height of more than 6 to 8 feet, but it will usually do this in about two years from cuttings, if cared for.

TREE SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Box Elder (soak well) . . . . .	\$0.10	\$0.50
Green Ash (soak well) . . . . .	.10	.50
Catalpa . . . . .	.15	1.00
Honey Locust (scald before planting) . . . . .	.15	1.00
Black Locust (scald before planting) . . . . .	.20	1.00

White Elm and Soft Maple Seeds ripen about the 1st of May, and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of Seed will be.

The average number of marketable Seed in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box Elder, 10,000; Soft Maple, 5,000; White Elm, 60,000; Catalpa, 30,000; Honey Locust, 5,000; Black Locust, 15,000 Seeds per pound.

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

In this department I have my usual large stock this season, and they are thrifty and straight, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season, and are transplanted stock.

I am prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with me before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

I will be pleased to furnish estimates and advice for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds, making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where I furnish the trees and the plants for same.

**AMERICAN WHITE ELM (Ulmus Americana)**—A native of South Dakota and the entire Northwest. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms; very hardy; endures well cold, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is tough and valuable for some uses.

American White Elm—Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.20	.75	1.25	4.00
5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50
6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.35	1.50	2.50	7.00
8 to 10 feet . . . . .	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00
10 to 12 feet . . . . .	.65	3.00	5.50	16.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper . . . . .	.75	3.50	6.50	20.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper . . . . .	1.00	4.50	8.00	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper . . . . .	1.25	....	....	....



White Elm.

**RED OR SLIPPERY ELM (*Ulmus Pubescens*)**—A rapid growing, hardy tree, with a tough reddish wood that is much more valuable than that of the White Elm, and would be more valuable to grow for timber, but it does not do well if planted singly, and makes a poor shade tree, except to plant in groups with other trees.

Red Elm—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	....	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	....	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.60	....	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.55	2.50	....	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	.70	3.25	....	....	....
1½ to 2 in. caliper....	.90	4.00	....	....	....

**GREEN ASH (*Fraxinas Viridas*)**—This is the Native Western Ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash, but thrives better under Western conditions. An upright, medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable; makes a fine, symmetrical round-headed tree if planted singly, with plenty of room; very rugged, hardy and valuable.

Green Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.50	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	15.00	28.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper..	.75	3.25	6.00	17.00	32.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	.90	4.00	7.00	20.00	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper..	1.25	5.00	9.00	26.00	....
3 to 4 in. caliper....	1.75	8.00	15.00	42.00	....
4 to 5 in. caliper....	2.25	11.00	20.00	....	....

Larger sizes in stock; write for prices if you are interested.

**BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAFED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)**—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire West, from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young, makes a good shelter-belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	15.00



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Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper..	.75	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	1.00	4.50	8.00	....	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper..	1.40	6.00	11.00	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper....	1.75	7.50	14.00	....	....
4 to 5 in. caliper....	2.25	11.00	20.00	....	....

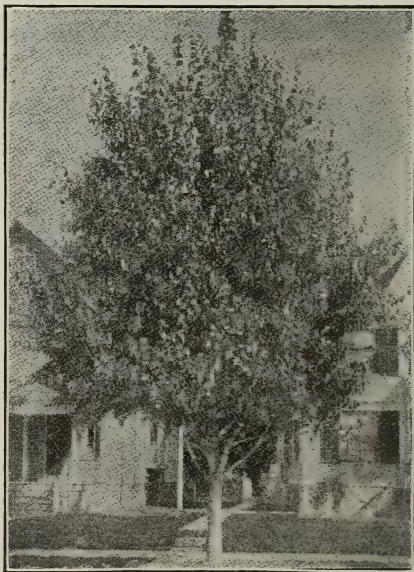
We have larger sized Box Elders if desired.

**HARDY CATALPA (*Catalpa Speciosa*)**—The hardy Western variety. A symmetrical upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable and lasting; makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

Catalpa Speciosa—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.50	8.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	6.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.00	12.00	22.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper..	.90	4.00	7.50	20.00	35.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	1.10	5.00	9.00	22.50	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper..	1.40	6.00	11.00	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper....	1.75	7.50	....	....	....
4 to 5 in. caliper....	2.50	12.00	....	....	....

**COTTONWOOD (*Populus Monilifera*)**—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality, but it is hard to find another tree that will make more wood in twenty years than the Cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources, but after all that, take the Cottonwood out of South Dakota, and it would leave a mighty big gap. It is the lumber tree of the Missouri River.

Cottonwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.50	8.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	18.00



Carolina Poplar.

**CAROLINA POPLAR (*Populus Deltoides*) *Carolinensis***—A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf and much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being very extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here. It is free from cotton, which is so disagreeable in the Cottonwood.

Carolina Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	10.00

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Carolina Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 10 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	13.00	25.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper..	.70	3.25	6.00	....	....
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	.90	4.00	7.50	....	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper..	1.10	5.00	9.00	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper....	1.25	....	....	....	....

**NORWAY POPLAR**—A rapid growing tree of Cottonwood type. A little more upright in growth; leaf is larger and thicker. We have hoped it would stand drouth and be a more valuable tree than the Cottonwood, but late experience does not seem to verify it.

We have no trees of Norway Poplar, but have cuttings. See cutting department.

**SILVER-LEAFED POPLAR (Populus Alba)**—A vigorous, hardy tree, of the Poplar family. Of rapid growth and spreading habits. The leaf resembles the Cottonwood in size and shape, but is more deeply lobed. Of a dark green on the upper side, and a silvery white beneath. The tree appears to be entirely at home in South Dakota.

Silver-Leafed Poplar—Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....

**HACKBERRY (Celtis Occidentalis)**—A rugged, hardy, native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine, shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. We have a very good stock of them this season, and are able to make prices quite reasonable. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it.

Hackberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	13.00	25.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
1½ to 2 in. caliper..	.90	4.00	7.50	....	....
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	1.10	5.00	....	....	....

**HONEY LOCUST (Gleditschia Triacanthos)**—A hardy, vigorous, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large bean-like pods, containing seed very similar to small brown beans. Its wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not sucker like the Black Locust.

Honey Locust—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	....	....
2 to 2½ in. caliper..	1.25	6.00	11.00	....	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper...	1.60	7.50	14.00	....	....

**YELLOW OR BLACK LOCUST (Robina Pseudacacia)**—A valuable rapid growing tree; bears racemes of sweet-scented white flowers making it quite desirable for a lawn tree. It has a valuable and hard wood. I am inclined to think that there is no other tree that can be grown with equal profit for fence posts in this locality.

Black Locust—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	7.00	12.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	9.50	18.00

**SOFT OR WHITE MAPLE (Acer Dasycarpum)**—A native on the western streams, quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree, if trimmed to keep down suckers, and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. The soil and atmosphere are rather dry for it here; it does better farther east.

Soft Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper...	1.10	5.00	9.00	27.00	50.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper...	1.50	6.00	11.00	38.00	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	....	....
4 to 5 in. caliper.....	3.00	12.00	22.00	....	....

Write for prices on larger sized Maples; we have them.



**WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Dasacarpum Wierii*)—**

A beautiful ornamental type of the Soft Maple with deeply cut leaves. Tree is upright in growth but branches have a drooping habit, making it a very desirable lawn tree. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

**Wier's Cut-Leaved**

Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	....	....	....	....

**NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)—**A large round-headed tree resembling in appearance the Sugar Maple, the leaves are large and thicker. Makes a fine formed tree, and promises to be valuable here.

Norway Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....



Hard Maple.

**HARD OR SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer Saccharinum*)—**The Hard Maple is one of America's most beautiful and valuable shade and street trees. It is compact and uniform in shape and makes a dense shade. The foliage is a deep green during the summer and this is followed by the beautiful red and yellow tints in the autumn. It is rather a slow grower in the West and for this reason has never come into general planting. It is a very valuable tree where it does well.

Hard Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$6.50	\$12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	....	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.00	....	....	....

**WHITE WILLOW (*Salix Alba*)—**Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil. It is very much benefited by a heavy mulch of litter or manure; of little value on high, dry land here.

White Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....

**GOLDEN WILLOW (Common) (*Salix Alba Vitellana*)—**Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. It is quite hardy and a good grower, where it has plenty of moisture. All of the Willows, in fact, need considerable moisture.

**Golden Willow (Common)—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper...	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper...	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**GOLDEN WILLOW (Russian) (Salix Aurea)**—Similar to Common Golden except that the bark is more of a reddish shade; it is fully as strong a grower and is more hardy and will stand as far north as Manitoba.

**Golden Willow (Russian)—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

**LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW (Salix Laurafolia)**—Its fine growth and thick glossy leaves, which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than the White Willow.

**Laurel-Leaved Willow—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.75	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....

**DIAMOND WILLOW (Salix Cordata Vestita)**—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri river, where it thrives well. I think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts, if for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit. For small sizes see Seedlings.

<b>Diamond Willow—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	3.00	.....	.....

For Willow Cuttings see Cutting Department on page 17.

**AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD (Tilia Americana)—**

A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri river bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in most situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to bee keepers.

<b>American Linden—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$10.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.	1.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....

**BUTTERNUT (Juglans Ceneria)**—Similar to Black Walnut in growth, foliage and nuts. The nuts, however, are oblong instead of round. Tree not quite so hardy in the West, wood valuable for post timber; a prolific bearer, quite desirable.

<b>Butternut—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**WILD BLACK CHERRY (Prunus Serotina)**—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

<b>Wild Black Cherry—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	9.00	16.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....

**PIN CHERRY OR BIRD CHERRY (Cerasus Serotina)**—This is a very hardy American tree; a native of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in the Black Hills. It is a strong and vigorous grower when young, grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. Its profusion of white blossoms in early spring make it a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is a bright red about the size of a common red currant; very tart, and grows singly; ripens in July, fine for jelly.

<b>Pin Cherry—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.10	\$4.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	6.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	.....



**BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*)**—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here; succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil, like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root, and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size, unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The 1-year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

All of these trees that I offer here have been transplanted and have good side roots.

Black Walnut—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	6.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
1½ to 2 in. caliper...	.90	4.00	7.50	....	....
2 to 3 in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.50	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	1.50	....	....	....	....

**BURR OAK (*Quercus Macrocarpa*)**—A native tree of spreading form; foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the oak leaves. The oaks when they attain size are among the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth but endures cold and drouth well. It is long-lived, durable and desirable as a variety in the lawn or yard.

Burr Oak—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.70	3.25	6.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.85	4.00	7.50	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	....	....

**IRONWOOD OR HOP HORNBEAN (*Ostrya Virginiana*)**—A small tree with thin bark and tough hard wood; leaves ovate, taper-pointed; fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the gulches along the Missouri river and in the Black Hills. The tree is perfectly hardy in a cold climate. It holds its leaves nearly all winter, usually.

Ironwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus Tartarica*)**—Moderately hardy, inclined to be short-lived and somewhat scrubby. It has some value in raising fruit to feed birds to keep them away from other fruit and the fruit has also value for culinary purposes; if mixed with fruit having considerable tart; but alone it is rather insipid. This is the only Mulberry that has been successfully grown in this locality.

Russian Mulberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	3.00	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.55	2.50	4.50	....	....

**HORSE CHESTNUT, White-Flowering (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)**—Of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting it cannot be surpassed.

Horse Chestnut—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	....	....

**MAY-DAY TREE**—A very beautiful and desirable small-growing tree bearing panicles of white flowers early in the season in great profusion. New and very desirable. Very hardy.

May-Day Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	....	....

**EUROPEAN ALDER (*Alnus Glutinosa*)**—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of North Wisconsin, but it is more inclined to grow in tree form. It is a good grower and moderately hardy here; handsome and desirable for a variety on the lawn.

European Alder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$5.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.50	....	....	....

# GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

**EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)**—A very handsome lawn tree; bears clusters of red berries; quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the tree when small.

## European Mountain Ash—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	5.50	10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	13.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	13.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Sambucifolia*)**—A native of the Black Hills. Similar to the European variety, but it is a little rounder-headed and more stocky in growth. It bears fruit in great abundance. The fruit or berry of the Mountain Ash is of no value for food, but is very handsome in appearance.

## American Mountain Ash—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	....	....	....	....

**OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Hybrida Quercifolia*)**—A hardy tree of the pyramidal habit; height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; leaf is deeply lobed similar to the leaf of the Burr Oak; a very fine lawn tree.

## Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	....	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**ENGLISH BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus Cathartion*)**—This is, we believe, the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold, dry winters. Hardy anywhere in South Dakota. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.

English Buckthorn—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	....	....	....	....

For prices on smaller sizes, see Hedge Seedlings.

**EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula Alba*)**—Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it; a shallow rooting tree, as, in fact, all of the Birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold, if not too dry.

## European White Birch—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	....	....	....	....

**PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH (*Betula Papyrifera*)**—A native of the Black Hills. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, I think, much more desirable for this section at least.

Canoe Birch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	6.00	10.00	....	....

**RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)**—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small, yellow blossom in early spring which is **very fragrant indeed**. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature and is of no culinary use. The wood is of poor quality. The tree is rather short-lived and not large.

Russian Olive—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	7.50	14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.90	3.50	6.50	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.15	5.00	....	....	....
1½ to 2 inch caliper..	1.25	....	....	....	....
2 to 3 inch caliper....	1.50	....	....	....	....

**SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana Arborescens*)**—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree, especially in the northern part of the state and North Dakota; has a small sharp thorn. Its seed are said to be valuable for poultry and culi-

nary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye, and they resemble the leaves of the Locust somewhat. We have not had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country, and in most cases they have delivered Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

<b>Siberian Pea Tree—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	13.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	16.00	30.00

**TREE OF HEAVEN** (*Ailanthus Glandulosa*)—This Chinese tree is not sufficiently hardy to stand our climate perfect. It kills back nearly to the ground most winters, if in an exposed location, but it produces a pleasing effect, if cut to the ground each spring and allowed to grow up. The one year's growth makes a fine large tropical appearing plant of 6 to 10 feet in height with large leaves (sometimes 3 feet or more in length) similar to the leaves of the Sumac.

<b>Tree of Heaven—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE** (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A medium sized tree with rough, scaly bark. Very hard wood, large compound leaves and large seed pods similar to those of the Honey Locust; a handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme southeastern part of South Dakota. It is very hardy, but of rather slow growth.

<b>Kentucky Coffee Tree—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$10.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	....	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**HAWTHORN** (*Crataegus Coccinea*)—Native Thorn Apple. A small tree or shrub with handsome clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter) which hangs on the tree until late in autumn. Makes a very desirable hardy tree for the lawn.

<b>Hawthorn—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....

Remember we can save you money on shade trees in car lots.



Cut Leaved Weeping Birch.

## WEeping TREES.

**WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula*)—A strong grower and remarkably pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the North. Each, 75 cents. Per 5, \$3.00.

**CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH** (*Betula Alba Pendula Lacinata*)—Erect, stately, a rapid grower and hardy, with long fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white, and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries. Four to 5 feet, each \$1.00; 5 to 6 feet, each \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, each \$1.50.

**WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW**—A rapid growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places.

<b>Wisconsin Weeping Willow—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	....	....	....	....



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**THURLOW WEeping WILLOW**—This is a new and very desirable sort, according to present indications. It is a very strong grower and apparently quite hardy here. The main stem grows very straight and upright, while the long slender branches droop gracefully, giving it a triumphant, victorious appearance.

**Thurlow Weeping Willow—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	....	....	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**PENDAHTA WEeping WILLOW**—A strong growing variety. In habit of growth it is between the Wisconsin and Thurlow varieties. Quite hardy.

**Pendahta Weeping Willow—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.60	....	....	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**NIobe WEeping WILLOW**—Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason will, we think, be of especial value to the Northwest where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. I offer it this season for the second time and have great hopes for it.

**Niobe Weeping Willow—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	....	....	....	....

## EVERGREENS.

Evergreens should be more generally planted in the Northwest as there is nothing which gives a more cheerful appearance to a home, especially during the winter months, than Evergreens, either singly, in groups, or rows; for shelterbelts around farm buildings or yards, a row or two will be found as effective as ten times as many deciduous trees. An erroneous opinion exists generally that Evergreens are hard to transplant successfully; this is not true, however, as Evergreens, if properly handled, should be as sure to live and grow as deciduous trees. If you will follow instructions, I can help you to succeed. I have a very excellent stock in all sizes this year, and I want to encourage a more general planting of this very useful class of trees.

**Caution**—When the trees are received from the nursery, don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off.

**Planting**—It is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots and water well if the ground is very dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation or mulch heavily with old hay; avoid bright straw, as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage.

The principal causes of failure are: First, the trees are dead when received from the nursery. Second, they are improperly handled when they are received. You must absolutely prevent the drying of roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.

**Notice**—My complete list of sizes (8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches) just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that will beat evergreens for this purpose.

All evergreens listed here are transplanted, except as noted.

## JUNIPERS.

**RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)**—A very hardy, rugged native. It grows rapidly and responds well to good cultivation and care, but it will also hang on and live under the most adverse conditions. It will live on the highest, driest hills in our state when once established, although the growth in this case is slow. It can be sheared into almost any conceivable form. In fact, it will adapt itself to any condition. For a lasting, serviceable shelter belt for this section, it is hard to beat.

Its recent tendency to blight and rust is causing some alarm. Don't plant it near the orchard.

**Red Cedar—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 inches (not transplanted) . . . .	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.60	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 inches . . . .	.20	.75	1.25	....	....
18 to 24 inches . . . .	.35	1.50	2.50	....	....
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75	3.00	5.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	1.00	4.25	8.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet . . . . .	1.25	6.00	11.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet . . . . .	1.75	7.50	14.00	....	....



Red Cedar Hedge 4 Years from Planting.

**AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE OR WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja Occidentalis*)**—A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawns and hedges where the climate is congenial to it, but it does not thrive well on the western prairies, except in well sheltered localities. The bright sun and arid winds make it discolor badly.

**American Arbor Vitae—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches . . . .	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inches . . . .	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....

**TRAILING JUNIPER (*Juniperas Communis*)**—This is a native of the Black Hills; of spreading habit. In fact, it does not grow up in tree form, but after it gets up 2 or 3 feet high lops over on the ground all around, and its growth only increases in breadth and circumference. The terminal branches are always inclined upward, therefore if it is trimmed in a round form, it makes the most beautiful saucer-shaped specimen for the lawn imaginable. It also makes one of the most delicate, beautiful little hedges.

<b>Trailing Juniper—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches broad.	\$0.25	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$8.00	....
12 to 18 inches broad.	.35	1.75	3.00	....	....
18 to 24 inches broad.	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
24 to 30 inches broad.	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
30 to 40 inches broad.	1.00	....	....	....	....

**CREEPING JUNIPER (*Juniperas Sabina Procumbens*)**—A prostrate or creeping Evergreen shrub similar to the Trailing Juniper, in habit of growth, but hugs the ground closer. The leaves are awl-shaped, loose and scale-like. Valuable for low hedging and covering steep hillsides. Also valuable for a variety on the lawn.

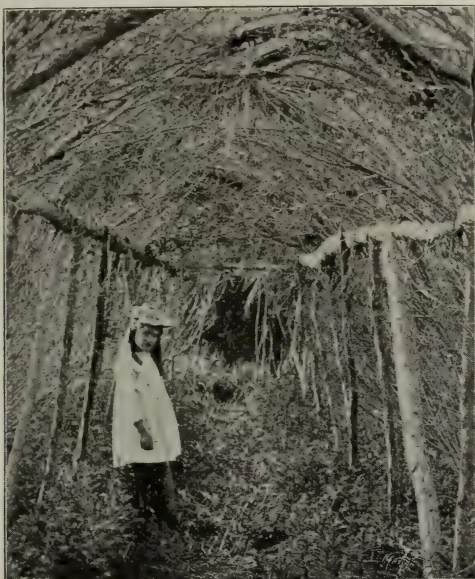
**Creeping Juniper—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches broad.	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	....	....
12 to 18 inches broad.	.50	2.00	3.50	....	....
18 to 24 inches broad.	.75	....	....	....	....

**PINES.**

**AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Austriaca*)**—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green and more erect than the Scotch; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

Austrian Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	9.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	22.00	40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....



Shade Bower for Evergreen Seedlings.

**PONDEROSA, WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL PINE (*Pinus Ponderosa*)**—A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no Pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine falls, the Ponderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one-year-old, handle quite successfully.

Ponderosa Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.10	2.00	6.00	11.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	19.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....

I have a few thousand Ponderosa Pine Seedlings, 1 year, not transplanted; these will stand our bright sunshine without shading and can be handled successfully by any careful farmer. I am pleased to quote.

**PONDEROSA PINE SEEDLINGS**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

**DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE (*Pinus Montana*)**—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it only grows to a height of a few feet, and usually its breadth is as great, or greater, than its height.

Dwarf Mountain Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 8 inches .....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	.....	.....
8 to 12 inches .....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet .....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft., very broad	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft., very broad	.80	3.50	6.50	.....	.....

**JACK PINE (*Banksian Pine*)**—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other Pines make but one. It is also very hardy, and will do well on very poor soils. In all, it is a very desirable variety, although not very ornamental. A very valuable tree in sandy, poor soils, where nothing else will succeed.



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Jack Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	....	....
6 to 7 feet.....	1.25	....	....	....	....

**NORWAY OR RED PINE (*Pinus Resinosa*)**—Makes a large tree. Needles often 5 to 6 inches long; wood hard and compact; a good grower and hardy.

Norway Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.00

**SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestrus*)**—A well-known, hardy, rapid-growing sort. Makes a good shelter belt, but it is not extremely handsome, though quite popular.

Scotch Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 2.75	\$ 5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.15	.60	1.00	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	11.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	13.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	17.00	32.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	....	....	....	....

If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

**WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*)**—This is the lumber Pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota, rather slow of growth when young, but as it attains age, grows very rapidly. It has a soft, delicate foliage, and is very graceful in appearance and very valuable where it succeeds well, but it is not quite at home on the open Western prairies.

White Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$11.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.90	....	....	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	....	....	....	....
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50	....	....	....	....

## SPRUCES.

The Spruces are among the most beautiful Evergreens for general planting on lawns and for hedges and screens, and are very easily transplanted.



Black Hills Spruce.

**AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea Alba*)**—A very handsome variety of rather fast growth. A native from the Eastern States west into Minnesota, and is very well known. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form; very hardy and desirable.

American White Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$9.00	\$16.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	....	....

**BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea Alba*)**—This is botanically classed the same as the American White, but, having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety. It is a little slower in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is more compact than the Eastern White

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Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the Western prairies, easily transplanted, and altogether, it is very desirable for the general planter.

Black Hills Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	11.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	25.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	....	....	....	....

We have some very fine blue specimens of the Black Hills Spruce, that we will sell 50 per cent. higher than the above quoted prices, if desired. That is, if an average green specimen costs 50 cents, a selected blue one will cost 75 cents.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea Pungens*)**—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; very compact and symmetrical in form. The needle is a little larger than that of the White Spruce and very sharp pointed, and varies in color from a delightful green to a deep blue. Only a small portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens. They are very attractive and satisfactory.

Blue Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.50	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	....	....
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	....	....	....	....

Green Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.25	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	....	....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50	....	....
24 to 30 inches.....	.70	3.00	....	....	....

**CONCOLOR SPRUCE (*Abies Concolor*)**—A very delicate and beautiful Evergreen; a native of Colorado; a pyramidal, upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other Evergreen we have. It is a rarity in this vicinity, and it appears to be hardy so far.

Concolor Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$10.00	....
18 to 24 inches.....	.55	2.50	4.50	....	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	6.00	....	....	....

**DOUGLAS SPRUCE (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)**—This is a very handsome, upright growing tree of symmetrical form; moderately hardy; valuable for variety. You should surely have one or more of these beautiful trees.

Douglas Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	....	....
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.50	2.75	....	....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....

**NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*)**—This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree, and, where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section, and I have almost quit propagating it, but have a small supply yet in stock.

Norway Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	....	....
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	....	....	....	....

We have a good stock of large Evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over 6 feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots. If you wish larger sizes than listed, write for prices; we are prepared to handle them successfully.

We deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery, by placing in a small box with the dirt adhering to them. We also ship them in this way to parties who are willing to pay the freight. We also get out some in the winter when the ground is frozen, with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 9 or 10 feet high, and they almost invariably grow. Of course this is more expensive, but it gives results. If you are interested, write use.

OUR METHOD OF HANDLING EVERGREENS  
WITH BALL OF EARTH ATTACHED.

Various methods have been practiced to retain the soil around the roots of Evergreens to insure the safe transplanting of them. We have tried all sorts of methods, but the one we have found safest, cheapest and most effectual is to sew burlap tightly around the ball of earth that is taken up with them in

such a way as to hold it intact. Trees taken up in this way can be planted without removing the burlap, which will soon rot away in the ground, and does no harm. We make an additional charge for this, above Catalogue prices, as follows:

Trees—12 to 18 inches high.....	10c each
Trees—18 to 24 inches high.....	15c each
Trees—2 to 3 feet high.....	20c each
Trees—3 to 4 feet high.....	30c each
Trees—4 to 5 feet high.....	50c each

Larger sizes in proportion. This is much cheaper and better than shipping in boxes, tubs or baskets.

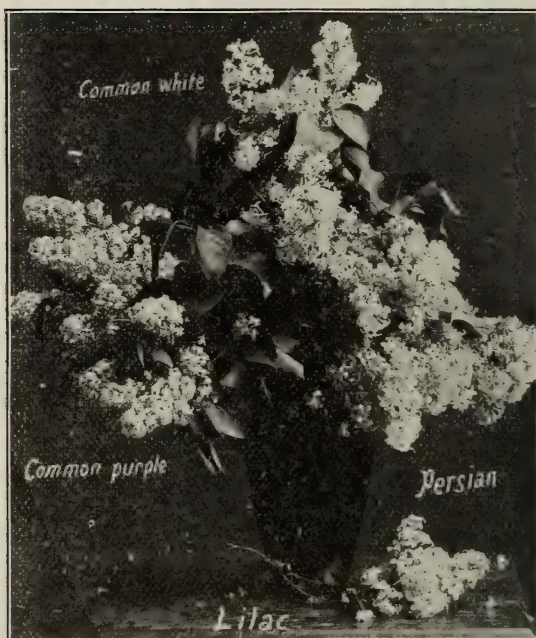
**EUROPEAN LARCH (*Larix Decidua*)**—A rapid growing deciduous Conifer resembling an Evergreen when in leaf, but it sheds its leaves in the autumn. It is a very graceful lawn tree, but this is about the northwestern limit of its hardiness. The Larch must be planted very early in the spring before the leaves start.

**European Larch—**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

### LILACS.



**COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)**—A stocky, strong grower, and exceedingly hardy. The bloom is in large white clusters, and very fragrant. Thrives well nearly everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents each.

**COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*)**—Similar to the White, except that the twigs are a little more slender, and the bloom is a pinkish purple color; a more profuse bloomer. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

**PERSIAN LILAC (*Syringa Persica*)**—A native of Persia, not quite so hardy as the common, but a more rapid grower. The branches are long and slender, the leaf small, and it blooms in great profusion on the terminal branches. Strong plants, each, 25 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.



**JAPAN TREE LILAC** (*Syringa Japonica*)—A native of Northern Japan. It is perhaps not quite so hardy as the common, but it is hardy enough here; a tree lilac that does not sprout from the roots, and will attain a height of 20 feet. The immense panicles of white blossoms appear late in the season. It is very desirable. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 40 cents; 4 to 5 feet, each 50 cents.

**CHINESE TREE LILAC**—A strong grower; quite hardy; sweet scented and very desirable. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet, each 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, each 35 cents.

## UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLES.

**WHITE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—A strong, vigorous growing shrub, perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small, white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome, but not edible fruit. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**PINK HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**DISCOLOR HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose pink or red; berries are bright yellow; very showy. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents;

## SPIREAS.

**ANTHONY WATERER**—A small, dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here, and very desirable. Each, 30 cents.

**BILLARDI**—Tall-growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. See cut. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.

**GOLDEN**—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White, with numerous brown specks; very handsome. Each, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents.

**PRUNIFOLIA**—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.



**VAN HOUTI**—The grandest of the Spireas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate, white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the

bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.

**SORBIFOLIA (Ash-Leaved Spirea)**—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. A very desirable acquisition to the list. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

Special prices on larger quantities on all of the above shrubs.

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS.

**AMERICAN WAHOO OR STRAWBERRY TREE (Enonymus Atropurpureus)**—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub, bears delicate, small, reddish-brown blossoms in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three-cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clump, 50 cents.

**FLOWERING ALMOND (Amygdalus Nana)**—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small, double flower, resembling a small rose; blooms in May or early part of June; a profuse bloomer. We have both the double white and double pink. State color preferred. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

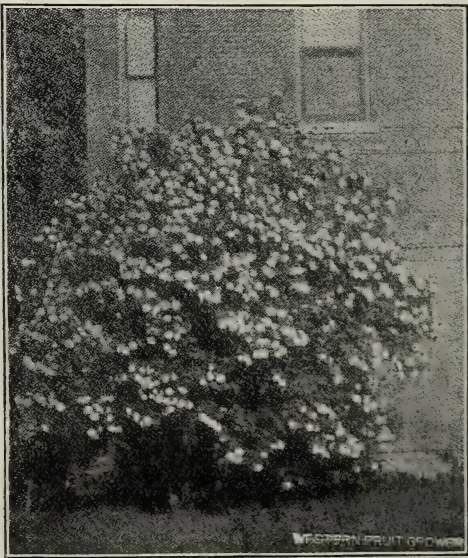
**PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY (Berberis Purpurea)**—An interesting variety of the common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight, the leaves are a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 18 to 24 inches, 20 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

**JAPANESE BARBERRY (Berberis Thunbergii)**—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy here, but I would not recommend it much north of this, only in sheltered localities. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves, makes it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders.

<b>Japanese Barberry—</b>	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	1.50	.....	.....

**PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, SYRINGA**—A dwarfish shrub; flowers smaller than the single variety, but very double and desirable; hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**TAMARIX AMURENSIS**—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower, and continues blooming all through the summer. Fine for hedging or screens. Each, 3 to 4 feet, 20 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 30 cents. For cuttings, see Cutting Department.



Snowball.

**SNOWBALL (Viburnum Sterilis)**—A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA**—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable for low hedges, for screens or cuttings or wind-breaks. It stands remarkably extreme drouth and cold. Each, 20 cents. For cuttings, see Cutting Department.

**RED OSIER DOGWOOD (*Cornus Stolonifera*)**—A desirable and hardy strong-growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage make it beautiful both winter and summer. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 30 cents.

**HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum Opulus*)**—A native shrub or small tree, resembling the common Snowball in leaf and growth of branches. The large white flat clusters of flowers in early spring, followed by bright red acid berries in the autumn, makes it attractive all through the season. The fruit is also valuable for culinary uses; makes an excellent jelly. Strong, stocky plants, each, 35 cents.

**HYDRANGEA (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)**—Large flowered Hydrangea, hardy. A fine shrub, growing from 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles 8 to 12 inches long, and produced in August and September. Good, strong plants, each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

**BLACK ELDER (*Sambucus Canadensis*)**—This is a native in the southeast corner of the state and in the Black Hills; a strong grower, stock has a large pith; has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring, and small, purplish black berries in autumn; very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

**SPEER ELDER**—This is a large fruited variety found by R. P. Speer near Cedar Falls, Iowa. It is a large spreading bush with handsome foliage, but it is not quite so hardy as our native. However, we think it desirable. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents.

**VARIEGATED OR GOLDEN ELDER (*Sambucus Variegata*)**—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated foliage; snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 25 cents.

**NEW CUT-LEAVED ELDER**—A variety with very handsome and striking foliage, and would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone, without any of its other strong points; quite productive. Strong, stocky plants. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

**SUMACH (*Rhus Trilobata*)**—A low, or medium-sized shrub; native in this state. It is perfectly hardy, and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright colored foliage in the autumn, makes it quite desirable. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**SUMACH (Cut-Leaved Stag Horn)**—This is a very beautiful hardy, strong-growing variety of this species with delicately cut massive leaves. A novelty and very desirable. 3 to 4 feet. Each, 40 cents.

**Take Notice** that our shrubs are all strong, stocky, out-door grown, and should not be classed with the small slender greenhouse plants offered by some at low prices.

## ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

**BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*)**—A hardy, native climber; has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**CLEMATIS (*Flamuli*)**—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish-white; a hardy native. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

**CLEMATIS (*Coccinea*)**—A very handsome, hardy climber; bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each, 30 cents.

**CLEMATIS (*Jackmanii*)**—Large flower, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each, 40 cents.

**CLEMATIS (*Paniculata*)**—A sweet-scented Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis; it has a beautiful, dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. Each, 40 cents.

**CLEMATIS (*Mad. Ed. Andre*)**—This is a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. A very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties. Each, 40 cents.



**CINNAMON VINES**—Beautiful leaves, dainty flowers, exquisite perfume. The Cinnamon Vine, from the Oriental land, is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly surround your window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere, and once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN IVY** (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**ENGLEMANNII**—Has shorter joints and finer foliage than the *Quinquefolia*, and clings to brick and stone walls better. A good, strong grower, and very hardy. It is considered by good authority to be the best for the Northwest. Strong plants, 40 cents each.



**HONEYSUCKLE (Trumpet)**—A very beautiful, hardy climber, with delicate trumpet-shaped red flowers; blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

**HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera Halleana*)—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November; is almost ever-green and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here, and promises to be very valuable. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

**NATIVE WILD GRAPE—Seedlings.** They are extremely hardy, and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of special value for eating, it makes a delicious jelly. Strong 2-year plants, each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

**WISTARIA, FRUITICENS**—A fine American trailing shrub, valuable in ornamental work. Flowers are a pale blue and borne in short clusters. A free bloomer and fragrant; hardy. Each, 30 cents.

**WISTARIA, PURPLE**—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth producing pendulous clusters of fine purple flowers; quite hardy. Each, 30 cents.

## BULBS.

### HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

This is one of the most useful classes in the entire list. All hardy and showy.

**COMMON WHITE**—This is an early, unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price, I have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly a pure white after being open a few days. I offer this at the low price of 20 cents each.

**ROSE**—A rose color, changing to a light rose soon after opening; large size and very double; slightly fragrant; a good grower. Each, 25 cents.

**COMMON RED**—A large-sized bright red double flower; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. Each, 30 cents.

**VARIEGATED**—A vigorous grower of good size and quite double; color a light pink streaked with dark pink. Each, 25 cents.

## NAMED VARIETIES PAEONIES.

**HUMEL**—Blossoms very large, often fully 6 inches in diameter; color is a bright pink with white tips, and somewhat streaked and variegated throughout. A perfect gem; very thick and double; slightly fragrant. Each, 40 cents.

**DARK CRIMSON**—The bloom is of medium size; semi-double; a dark, crimson color with yellow stamens showing prominently in the center; slightly scented; season, early. Price, each, 40 cents.

**DELACLI**—A very dark, deep red, with very prominent yellow petals or stamens; large size. It is decidedly the most attractive one we have on the list. Price, each, 50 cents.



## GLADIOLUS.

The Gladioli are the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserve a place in every garden, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart, and about 2 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to 1st of June. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen, and kept in a dry, cool cellar.

All large strong bulbs—		Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Ass't colors in large						
variety . . . . .	\$0.05		\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Deep red, all one color	.05		.15	.25	1.00	1.75
White, with pink stripes	.05		.15	.25	....	....

## LILIES.

**TIGER LILIES**—These little lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually; entirely hardy and very easily grown. We have both double and single flowering sorts; state which is desired. Bulbs, each, 10 cents; 2 for 15 cents; 4 for 25 cents.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY**—Well-known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. It loves a cool, shady, damp place. Each, 5 cents; 5 for 20 cents; 10 for 35 cents.

**LEMON LILY**—Pure Lemon color, earliest in bloom; very fragrant and absolutely hardy. Each, 15 cents.

**YUCCA (Filamentosa)**—It is popularly known as Bear's Thread or Adam's Needle; is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated, and edged with slender threads, which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal panicles, which attain a height of 5 or 6 feet.

We have counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds. They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about 1½ inches in diameter, of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two or three

weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far north as the native variety listed below. Each, 25 cents; 3 for 60 cents.

**YUCCA (Glaucia), INDIAN SOAP PLANT**—A native along the Missouri river bluffs. The description given above for the *Filamentosa* will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade of green and the blossom has more of a greenish tint. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

**BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)**—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each, 25 cents.

## IRIS.

These are a very desirable class of hardy, attractive border plants of the easiest culture. We have a variety of colors. The most important are as follows: The Bronze, Yellow and Blue, all large flowered sorts, and we also have the small Blue and assorted colors. They are all strong growers and easily managed.

Each, 10 cents; per 5, 35 cents; per 10, 50 cents.



**GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia*)**—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers. When once established, will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

## DAHLIAS.

A very attractive flower, which blooms late in the summer. There are a great variety of sorts, of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar, away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. They are very desirable and easily grown. We have the Pink, Yellow and Maroon. State color desired.

Price, each, 10 cents; 4 for 25 cents; 10 for 50 cents.

## ROSES.

Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure and work it deep. All roses should be laid down in the fall, and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

Prune out the old dead wood every year, and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong 2-year field-grown plants.





## JUNE ROSES.

**CINNAMON**—A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Bloom is small, pink, and somewhat ragged, but it is the earliest in our list, and will be appreciated on that account, if for no other. Each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

**BLUSH**—A large and very double rose; color a pale pink, almost white. Blooms very profusely; it is a very strong, rank grower, and is one of the hardiest roses in our list. Each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

**PERSIAN YELLOW**—Hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

**ROSA RUGOSA**—Foliage shiny bright green, very handsome; flowers deep rose, single, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Very hardy and desirable. The Rugosa makes a fine border or hedge and we offer them in quantity for this purpose; try them, they are very satisfactory. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00; per 50, \$7.00.

**RED VELVET**—A low-growing, very hardy bush. A dark red, velvety rose; very desirable. Each, 25 cents.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—A strong, vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer, and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; a general favorite. Each, 25 cents.

**MADAME PLANTIER**—Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer; very hardy. Madame Plantier is known by many as the Century Rose. It is a beautiful rose for the cemetery, as it bears a profusion of pure white blossoms and is hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Brilliant crimson; not full, but very large and effective; a mass of bloom when at its best; very fragrant; quite hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**PAUL NEYRON**—Flowers of immense size, color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower with clear glossy foliage; a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each, 25 cents.

**ULRICH BRUNNER**—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry red. Each, 25 cents.

## MOSS ROSES.

**GLORY OF MOSSES**—Pale rose color; very large and flat in form; robust and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

**PERPETUAL WHITE**—Pure white; blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 25 cents.

**PERPETUAL RED**—Similar to Perpetual White, except in color. It is fully as desirable and should be in every collection of Moss Roses. Each, 25 cents.

**PRINCESS ADELAIDE**—Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the mosses. Each, 25 cents.



## CREEPING ROSES.

The Japanese creeping rose, *Wichuriana*, is one of the most beautiful and useful plants for cemetery or lawn planting. As hardy as an oak, and grows on any sandy sidehill or other exposed place where but few plants succeed. Flourishes if allowed to trail over the ground in its natural position, or may be trained to posts or trellises.

**MANDA'S TRIUMPH**—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white, and very double, are produced in clusters of from 10 to 20 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 25 cents.

**PINK ROAMER**—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the *Wichuriana* type. The single flowers are over 2 inches in diameter, a bright, rich pink, with large, silvery white center and orange red stamens. Each, 25 cents.

## RAMBLER ROSES.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson; a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

**YELLOW RAMBLER (Agalia)**—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as *Crimson Rambler*; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet-scented. Color, a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

**PINK RAMBLER**—This is a strong grower and one of the grandest bloomers in the list. Of a most beautiful pink and is becoming very popular. Each, 30 cents.

**WHITE RAMBLER**—Similar to the other Ramblers, but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—In general habit it resembles the *Crimson Rambler*, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double; of unusually large size for a cluster rose. The trusses are made up of from 30 to 40 or more flowers. It is a very strong grower and extremely hardy. A very valuable acquisition. Each, 30 cents.

**BABY RAMBLER** (Madam Levavasseur)—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however, but bushes nicely and also submits to pot culture. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors; it sometimes blooms the first year after planting. Has the same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. A great novelty and a valuable acquisition; has recently been sold for \$1.00 each, but I have grown a nice stock of them the past season and am able to offer strong, 2-year field-grown plants at 50 cents each.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

Nothing can cover an arbor or veranda, or form a beautiful screen for an unsightly object so charmingly as a climbing rose. Annual growths require ten-fold the care in yearly training and renewing; the climbing rose needs but one planting and increases in beauty as the years go by.

**BALTIMORE BELLE**—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each, 25 cents.

**GREVILLE** (or *Seven Sisters*)—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson; luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**PRAIRIE QUEEN**—Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters; the best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.

**RUSSEL'S COTTAGE**—A very strong rank grower; color ranges from pink to deep crimson; blossoms in clusters; very double and full. Each, 30 cents.

Please note the cash discounts offered on large orders on second cover page.

## READ THIS.

We are enabled to make the low prices contained in this Catalogue for strictly first-class stock because we have adopted a **strict cash system**. No one can afford to give the same prices on a credit basis that they can for cash. We intend to use everyone alike as near as we can under like circumstances, and no matter what you are worth or what your standing, please remember that I have adopted this rule—**cash before shipment in every case**, and cannot deviate from it.

Please note that I make a fair, reasonable price on everything; **I do not promise you something for nothing, and give no premiums**; those who do are usually figuring on giving you nothing for something, but I make reductions on large quantities and give a graduated discount according to size of order. **See inside of front cover.**

If you do not find listed such stock as you want, write us.

**Notice that we list all trees by size or age, so that you know what you are buying.**

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WHITING.

Send orders early, giving us time to fill them in good season, and state when and how to ship.





## SPRAYING CALENDAR.

First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.
<b>APPLE — For canker worm, codling moth, scab:</b> Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat.
<b>CHERRY — For rot, aphid, curculio and slug:</b> Before buds start use copper sulphate solution. For aphid kerosene emulsion. <b>For red leaf or leaf spot on Cherry.</b> Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	Ten to twelve days later, copper sulphate solution, weak.
<b>CURRENT — For worms, etc.</b> As soon as worms are seen, Paris Green.	Just after petals fall, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later. Bordeaux.	Repeat with Bordeaux every two weeks till August.
<b>CURRENT — For worms, etc.</b> As soon as worms are seen, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble, use hellebore.	
<b>GOOSEBERRY — For mildew, worms.</b> As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In ten to fourteen days, repeat with both.	Ten to fourteen days later, sulphide of potassium.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat, if necessary.
<b>PLUM — Black knot, rot and all fungus diseases and curculio:</b> As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, repeat.	Ten to twenty days later, Bordeaux.
<b>RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY — Anthracnose, rust:</b> Cut out badly diseased canes; spray with copper sulphate before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux mixture.	Ten to fourteen days later, weak sulphate solution.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones, and spray with Bordeaux mixture.
<b>STRAWBERRY — Rust:</b> Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux of weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.	

Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging sprayer.

### FUNGICIDES.

#### Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate ..... 1 lb.  
Water ..... 25 gals.  
For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

#### Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate ..... 4 lbs.  
Quick Lime ..... 4 lbs.  
Paris Green, for leaf-eating insects ..... 4 ozs.  
Water, 1 barrel....40-50 gals.

### INSECTICIDES.

#### Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene coal oil.....2 gals.  
Rain water .....1 gal.  
Soap .....½ lb.  
To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

#### Paris Green and Water.

Paris Green ..... 1 lb.  
Lime, fresh ..... 1 lb.  
Water ..... 200 gals.  
For insects which eat foliage.

# INDEX.

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
Apples (Standard) . . . . .	5 to 8	Introductory . . . . .	1
Apples (Hybrid) . . . . .	7	Important . . . . .	2d cover
Apples (Prices) . . . . .	7	Juneberries . . . . .	11
Asparagus . . . . .	15	Junipers . . . . .	27 and 28
After Care . . . . .	4	June Roses . . . . .	39
Buffaloberries . . . . .	11	Location of Orchard . . . . .	5
Blackberries . . . . .	13	Lilacs . . . . .	32
Bulbs . . . . .	36 to 38	Lillies . . . . .	37
Cherries . . . . .	10 and 11	Miscellaneous Shrubs . . . . .	34-35
Currants . . . . .	12	Moss Roses . . . . .	39
Cuttings . . . . .	18	No. of Trees to the Acre . . . . .	4
Distances apart to plant . . . . .	4	No credit . . . . .	2d cover
Dwarf Juneberries . . . . .	11	Ornamental Climbing	
Dewberries . . . . .	14	Vines . . . . .	35
Deciduous Shade Trees . . . . .	18 to 27	Planting . . . . .	3
Dahlias . . . . .	38	Pears . . . . .	8
Discounts . . . . .	2d cover page	Plums . . . . .	8 and 9
Evergreens . . . . .	27 to 32	Paeonies . . . . .	36 and 37
European Larch . . . . .	32	Pruners (Knives and	
Entomologist Certificate . . . . .	3d cover page	Shears) . . . . .	3d cover
Fruit Department . . . . .	5 to 15	Raspberries . . . . .	13
Form of Tree . . . . .	5	Rhubarb . . . . .	15
Forest Seedlings (prices, etc.) . . . . .	17	Roses . . . . .	38 to 41
General Remarks . . . . .	3	Rambler Roses . . . . .	40
Grapes . . . . .	11 and 12	Sand Cherries . . . . .	11
Gooseberries . . . . .	13	Strawberries . . . . .	14
Gladiolus . . . . .	37	Spruces . . . . .	30 and 31
Golden Glow . . . . .	38	Spireas . . . . .	33
Hedge Seedlings . . . . .	17	Spraying Calendar . . . . .	42
Hints Planting, etc. . . . .	3	Sending Orders . . . . .	2d cover
Honeysuckles . . . . .	33 and 36	Tree Seeds . . . . .	18
Herbaceous Paeonies . . . . .	36	Wind-breaks for Or-	
		chards . . . . .	5
		Weeping Trees . . . . .	26 and 27

## PRUNERS.

**CALIFORNIA PRUNING SHEAR**—This is one of the best shears made. Total length, 9 inches. Indestructible steel spring; will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pair of the ordinary cheap ones. Price by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 each; not prepaid, 85 cents.

**PRUNING KNIFE**—A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade, made of best steel, with brown wooden handle and made to close like an ordinary pocket-knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days' work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. Price, by mail, prepaid, 75 cents each; not prepaid, 65 cents.

## The South Dakota Agricultural College.

### CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

Brookings, S. D., September 2, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to certify that on the 24th day of August, 1907, I examined the nursery stock growing on the grounds of the Whiting Nurseries, Geo. H. Whiting, proprietor, Yankton, S. D., and found no indication of the presence of San Jose scale or other dangerous insects or plant diseases.

The stock inspected consists of fruit, forest and shade trees, small fruits and ornamental plants, occupying about eighty-five acres of ground.

This certificate, unless revoked, is good for one year from date of inspection.

ROBERT MATHESON,  
State Entomologist.

Brookings, S. D., Sept. 2, 1907.



## FISH FOR STOCKING PONDS.

I have a fine stock of German Carp in my artesian pond and am prepared to sell them at the following prices:

6 to 10 inches long, 1 male and 1 female for.....	\$3.00
6 to 10 inches long, 1 male and 2 females for.....	4.00



PART OF ARTESIAN CARP POND ON WHITING NURSERY FARM.